

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

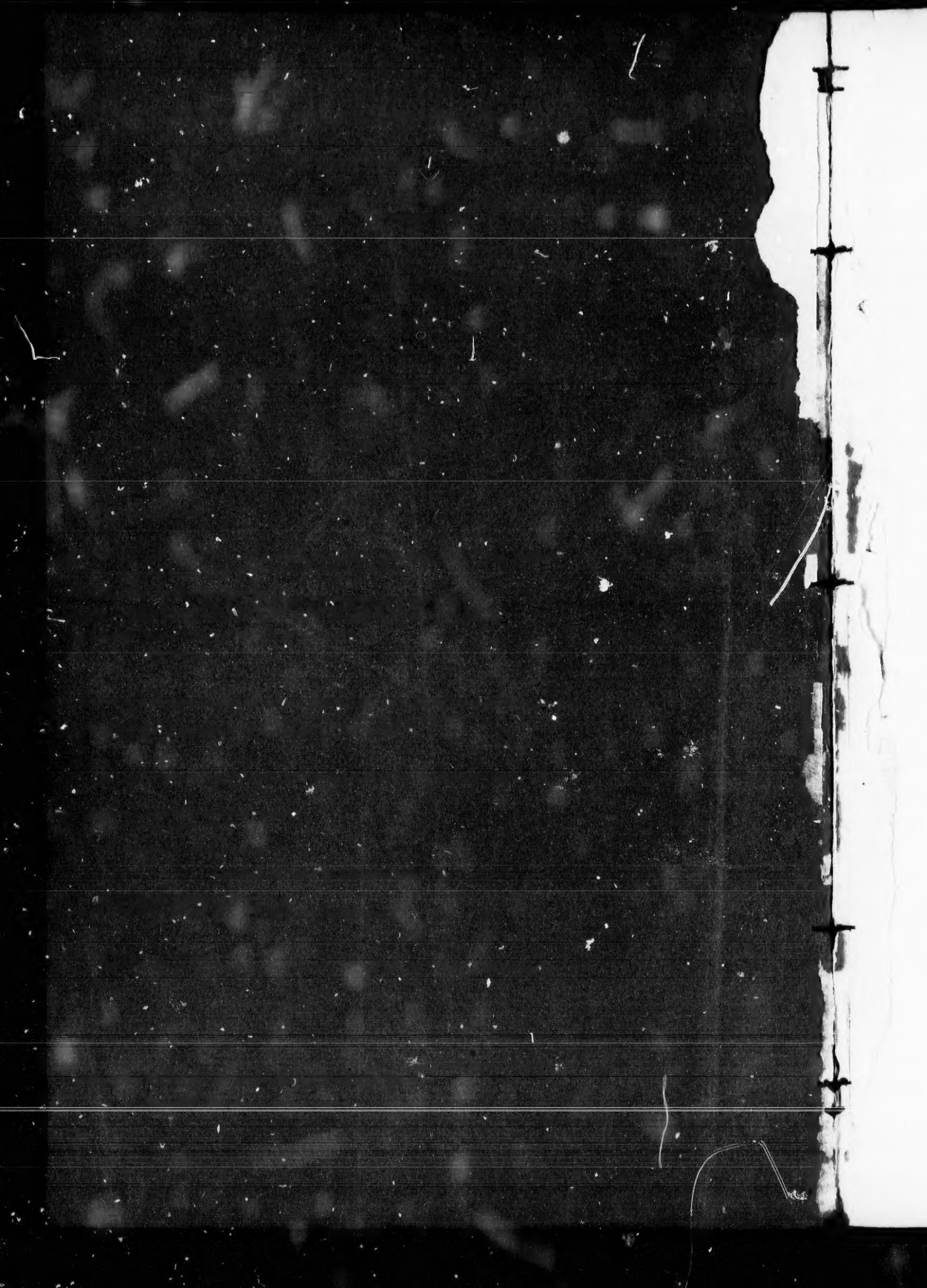
Printed by Order of Parliament.



Printed

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.

1869.



SECOND REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY
Printed by Order of Parliament.
BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY



Ottawa :
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.
1869.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization beg leave to report that, in the report of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization of 1868, the clause of the "British America Act," conferring joint or concurrent jurisdiction on "Immigration into the Province," upon the Legislature of Canada and on all or any of the Provinces, included in the Confederacy, is quoted and thus commented upon;—

"These clauses seem to place every interest in connection with the public lands, and their settlement, beyond the purview of this Committee" and further that, "in order to avoid a conflict of authority, and to secure the efficiency of any general immigration scheme, it is necessary that there should be an understanding, and, consequently, co-operative action between the General and the Provincial Legislatures."

In conformity with the latter suggestion, proceedings have been taken which are thus reported, in certain documents which were submitted to the House of Commons, on the 26th of April last.

MINUTES OF ARRANGEMENTS.

"At a meeting of Delegates from the Government of Canada, and the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick on the 30th October, 1868, on the subject of Immigration, there were present:—

Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., and the Hon. J. C. Chapais,
on behalf of the Government of the Dominion.

The Hon. John Carling and the Hon. E. B. Wood,
on behalf of the Government of Ontario.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau and the Hon. Christopher Dunkin,
on behalf of the Province of Quebec.

The Hon. A. R. Wetmore and the Hon. Mr. Beckwith,
on behalf of the Government of New Brunswick.

After full discussion of the subject, the following propositions were agreed to, subject to the approval of the respective Governments:—

As the General Government receives the Emigrant Tax and is charged with the administration of the Quarantine Laws and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals and must of necessity be the means of communication with Her Majesty's Government on all the matters affecting emigration, it is agreed:—

1st. That the General Government shall establish and maintain at its expense an efficient Emigration office at London, England, and such other places in the United Kingdom, as the Government may from time to time think proper.

2nd. That it shall also establish at least one agency on the continent of Europe, and as many more as it may from time to time deem expedient.

3rd. That it shall defray all expenses connected with the Quarantine establishments at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick.

4th. That it shall maintain and defray the expenses of Immigration Offices at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick, and also at Miramichi or some other points contiguous to the line of the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

5th. That it shall, if need be, apply to the Parliament of Canada annually, for a grant in aid of Immigration generally.

6th. That the several Provinces on their part shall establish an efficient system of Emigrant Agency within their respective Territories, and shall connect it, as much as possible, with a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of the uncultivated lands.

7th. That in addition to the European agencies of Canada, each Province may appoint such agents in Europe or elsewhere as they think proper, and that such agents shall be duly accredited by the General Government.

8th. That each Province shall transmit from time to time to the Department of Immigration of Canada, and to the agents of Canada in Europe, full information as to its system of colonization and settlement, the lands assigned for free grants to settlers, if any, and the condition of such grants, together with all such information as may be deemed important for the promotion of Immigration.

9th. That in order to prevent disappointment on the part of intending Emigrants, and to insure correct information, no Province shall alter the terms and conditions proposed to be so conveyed to the General Government and the European agents without due and reasonable notice, and that if possible such information should be prepared during the winter in each year, and be in force, without any restrictive change, for the ensuing season of navigation.

10th. That each Government shall appoint a Delegate to meet at Ottawa, for the purpose of mutual conference, and for the better carrying out an efficient system at least once a quarter in each year.

11th. That such Legislation as may be required to carry this arrangement into effect shall be submitted to the respective Legislatures concerned at their first Session.

The within correctly sets forth the agreement come to at the Emigration Conference held at Ottawa on 30th October, 1868.

[Signed],

E. B. WOOD,
JOHN CARLING,
PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
CHRISTR. DUNKIN."

The above minute of arrangements, having been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General, was communicated to the several Provincial Governments and replied to as follows:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th January, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec, to inform you that he has submitted to his Council the Copy of the Order in Council of His Excellency the Administrator of Canada, and a Copy of the Minute mentioned in the said Order on the subject of the Conference between the Federal Government and the Local Governments in relation to Immigration, and that the contents thereof meet the approval of the Lieut. Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,

PH. J. JOLICOEUR,
Assistant Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary of State
For the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy—S27—68)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st February, 1869.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor of this Province to inform you that having had under careful consideration your letter of the 22nd December and its enclo-

asures, namely : a copy of the Minutes of the proceedings had by the Delegates, from the Government of the Dominion, and from the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, at a Conference held at Ottawa on the 30th October, 1868, to consider the subject of Immigration, and a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the 18th December, 1868, having further relation to the subject, he approves on behalf of the propositions drawn up and agreed to at the Conference.

I am further commanded to announce to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General that an appropriation of \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) has been made by the Legislature of Ontario, in aid of Immigration for the year 1869.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed)

THOS. C. PATTERSON.

Asst. Secretary.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State (Provinces),
Ottawa.

(Copy)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, N. B., 1st February, 1869.

SIR,—The minute of the arrangements provisionally come to by the delegates appointed by the Governments of Canada, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick respectively, on the subject of Immigration, was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in Council, on the 9th day of January last, when it was ordered as follows :

"The Council confirm the action of the delegates at Ottawa on the 30th October, 1868, with the proviso that it may not be convenient for New Brunswick to be represented every three months at Ottawa, possibly not more than twice a year ; and they do not consider any legislation in this Province necessary at the present time to carry out the arrangement entered into."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

(Signed), JOHN A. BECKWITH.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 16th February, 1869.

SIR,—Having in accordance with the wish expressed in your Despatch (No. 949) of January 21st, called the attention of my Council to the proposed arrangements concerning Immigration, a copy of which was enclosed in your Despatch (No. 906) of December, 22nd.

I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that a minute submitted to me this day my Council inform me that "While fully admitting the value of a well-directed effort on behalf of Immigration, they have to express their regret that in the present financial condition of the Province, with the limited amount at the disposal of the Legislature, they are not in a condition to co-operate in the enlarged scheme of Immigration recommended at a meeting of Delegates held at Ottawa on the 30th October last."

I have &c.,

(Signed)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

The Honorable.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

PROVINCIAL OPERATIONS, &c.

Your Committee have submitted to the Ministers of Agriculture, in the Province of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, a series of questions which, with the answers are as follows :—

Evidence of Hon. JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Ontario.

Ques. 1. Is the Immigration policy of the Government of Ontario conducted by the Department of Agriculture of which you are the head?—*Ans.* Yes!

Ques. 2. Will you favor the Committee with information in reference to the practice of the Government of Ontario, in obedience to arrangements made at a conference of delegates at Ottawa on the 30th October last?—*Ans.* The following are the most important measures which have been adopted by the Government of Ontario for the promotion of immigration, in pursuance of the arrangements made at the conference of delegates at Ottawa.

Mr. White of Hamilton has been appointed special Emigration Commissioner from Ontario to Great Britain. His instructions are to travel through the United Kingdom, and by every means in his power, to diffuse as widely as possible information in regard to the Province which he represents, and to encourage a healthy emigration thereto.

Large posters, in the English and German languages, and pamphlets, with maps, have been prepared, setting forth the advantages presented by Ontario, as a field for emigration. 12,000 posters and 20,000 pamphlets have been printed and are now being widely distributed by Mr. White in England, Ireland and Scotland, so as to diffuse, as widely as possible, the information given by them.

Circulars have been prepared, and sent to the Reeve of every Township, and the Mayor of every City and Town in the Province, numbering nearly 400, requesting information as to how many and what kind of laborers, mechanics, &c., are needed, and the average wages paid. Returns have been received from 163 of these, which are registered by the Department, and the result communicated, from time to time, to the Emigrant Agents throughout the Province, and made public through the newspapers. These 163 returns show a demand for about 15,000 laborers, 1,500 mechanics and 6,000 female servants, making a total of 23,000. Should the returns that have yet to come in show an equal demand the whole number required will be upwards of 50,000.

Besides the foregoing measures, the Ontario Government are offering, in certain districts, free grants of land to actual settlers, over 18 years of age, subject to certain conditions, as to occupation and clearing. The amount granted is 200 acres to heads of families and 100 acres to each child and other settlers over 18 years of age without distinction of sex.

In order to facilitate access to these lands and to give means of travel through the districts, the Legislature of Ontario appropriated, at its last sitting, the sum of \$50,000 for the construction of Colonization roads, and \$85,000 for Locks, and other improvements in the water communication. These works are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and will give employment to a considerable number of immigrant laborers. Besides the above, a further sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for surveys of free grant and mineral lands which surveys are now being made as rapidly as possible.

Ques. 3. On the arrival of the immigrant at any of the agencies of the Dominion, within the Province of Ontario, is there any provision made by the Government of Ontario, for facilitating his settlement?—*Ans.* There is! In the case of immigrants, entirely destitute, and when such relief is absolutely necessary, the Government of Ontario provides food and free passage, by Railway, from Toronto to the station nearest to the place of destination within the Province. The arrangement made is that the Dominion Government is to provide free passage to Toronto, and also, accommodation and shelter at the different cities, where their agencies are established.

It will thus be seen that the Government of Ontario is making all reasonable efforts to perform its part of the agreement entered into, and what is particularly to be desired now, is the cordial co-operation of the people of the Province themselves and that of the various municipalities.

Your Committee in reply to application made by letter to the Provincial Secretaries of Quebec and New Brunswick, respectively, have received the following replies:—

From the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Secretary, Province of Quebec.

TO GEO. JACKSON, ESQUIRE, M. P.,

Chairman, Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

The undersigned has much pleasure in complying with the request made to him for a statement of the measures adopted by the Quebec Government, in behalf of the settlement of the public lands and of immigration.

These two subjects have received the constant attention of the Government and Legislature of the Province, and the greater part of the revenue derived from the public domain has been appropriated, under diverse forms, to these two objects, which it is impossible to separate, since whatever tends to facilitate the settlement of the inhabitants of the province on the public lands is equally favorable to immigration.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec has passed different laws, with a view to facilitate the settlement of the Crown Lands, and in all this legislation, immigrants have been placed upon the same footing as the natives of the country.

One of these laws, passed in the first session of Parliament, has for its object the construction of colonization roads, which are divided into three classes; those of the first class are considered to be of public and provincial utility and are constructed entirely at the expense of the Government; those of the second class are made in part at the expense of Government and in part at the expense of the municipalities, the latter furnishing less than the Government; those of the third class are constructed upon the same system, but the municipalities must furnish a sum at least equal to the Government grant.

There was expended during the first eighteen months on colonization roads, a sum of nearly sixty-seven thousand dollars, and there was voted for the ensuing eighteen months \$187,000 for first class roads, \$45,000 for those of the second class, and \$30,000 for those of the third class.

In the same session was passed another act to encourage colonization, which exempts all public lands, conceded to a *bona fide* settler, from seizure for debts contracted previous to the grant or concession; and which during the ten years following the issue of patents, and during the whole period, not to exceed five years from the time of the occupation of the lot to the issue of patents, exempts from seizure the following chattels:

1. The beds, bedding, and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family;
2. The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family;
3. One stove and pipes, one crane and its appendages, and one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six tea-cups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one tea-pot, six spoons, all spinning-wheels and weaving-looms in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use.
4. All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables, provided for family use, not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for three months.
5. Two horses or two draft oxen, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, eight hundred bundles of hay, other forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter, and provender sufficient to fatten one pig, and to maintain three during the winter.

Last Session the Legislature passed an Act respecting the sale of public lands, providing for the establishment of agencies and the concentration of the agencies for the sale of lands, the cutting of timber, colonization and immigration, and affording better remuneration to persons charged therewith and bringing about simultaneous action for these important objects, necessarily connected together.

The organization of the assistance to be afforded to immigrants at their place of destination, can only be completed on the appointment of the new agents under this Act.

The agencies of the federal Government at Quebec and Montreal having been continued, the provincial Government do not intend, for the present at least, to appoint agents of its own at these points.

As a large number of immigrants are taking the direction of the Ottawa, and a certain proportion of them settle on the lands of the province of Quebec, the local government has opened a credit in favor of the federal agent at Ottawa, to assist in forwarding to the lands of the province of Quebec such immigrants as desire to locate thereon.

The price of lands in the province of Quebec, varies from 30 to 60 cents per acre, those of the eastern portion of the province being generally 30 cents. Free grants are given on the Taché and Metapédic and other great colonization roads. Detailed information as to the quantity of disposable lands in the various parts of the province and the prices thereof, are to be found in a table prepared by the Crown Lands Commissioner and attached to the report of last session of the House of Commons Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

The report of the Crown Lands Commissioner just published also contains similar information.

Last Session the Legislature passed an Act for the encouragement of Colonization Railways, granting on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose; and also an Act for the encouragement and formation of Colonization Societies.

These Societies may also act as Immigration Societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

"1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands, to attract emigrants from other countries and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated;

2. To open, with the leave of the Government, and to aid the Government and Municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto;

3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them;

4. To provide settlers with seed grain, provisions and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land;

5. To aid the department of Agriculture and the department of Crown Lands to diffuse knowledge and information of a nature to extend colonization;

6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be approved by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

The Government grants assistance to the societies, by according to them a grant equal to their subscriptions up to three hundred dollars, and equal to one half the subscriptions over that amount, up to a further sum of three hundred dollars. As many as three societies may be formed, in each electoral division, but the total amount to be expended by the Government for these societies in each county is not to exceed six hundred dollars.

These societies have, moreover, the right of acquiring property, by bequest or otherwise and of receiving contributions from municipalities and from corporations of all descriptions; they are themselves incorporated for this purpose.

The department of Agriculture and Colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every ground for hope, that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

Over and above the grants to these societies, townships, or parts of townships, will be reserved for the establishment of settlers, whom they may send thither; and such settlers will have the preference over all others, whether immigrants or natives of the country, upon the ordinary conditions of the sale and concession of Crown Lands, and to each society a *free* grant will be made of one lot for every ten lots upon which its settlers shall have established themselves.

Other societies for Colonization and Immigration, in addition to the three allowed for each electoral division, may be formed, and they are vested with all the powers of the other societies, but they receive no grant from the Government.

To promote Colonization and Immigration, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization is at present causing to be prepared two pamphlets, one of which will be entitled, "The Settler's Guide", and will be intended for native settlers, and distributed in all parts of the Province; the other will be distributed in foreign countries; both will be accompanied with maps.

The Government has under consideration the establishment of agencies in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe, but has not as yet decided whether it will or will not rest satisfied with availing itself of the services of the agents already appointed by the Federal Government.

The Government has obtained from the Legislature, a vote of twelve thousand dollars for purposes connected with Immigration, for the eighteen months to which the budget of the last Session extends.

In addition to the ordinary grants for the exploration of Crown Lands and for surveys, the Legislature at its last Session voted a sum of forty-five thousand dollars for explorations, having for their object the ascertaining and causing to be perfectly known, all the resources of the uncultivated territory of the Province.

The Department of Crown Lands is now engaged in organizing a topographical and geological exploration of a part of the vast territory which extends beyond the Laurentine chain, to the north of the St. Lawrence, and which is drained by the Ottawa, the St. Maurice and the Saguenay.

Last year, that Department also caused to be surveyed several townships on the proposed line of the Intercolonial Railway, in order to promote Colonization in those parts.

Lastly, in virtue of a law passed in the first Session of the Legislature, a topographical map, indicating the new settlements and the Colonization Roads is being prepared and will soon be completed.

Such is the summary of the measures conducive to Colonization and to Immigration which have been adopted by the Province of Quebec, to which may be added those which may be suggested and considered at the sittings of the Interprovincial Commission, upon which are represented the Federal and Local Governments, and which was instituted after the conference requested by the undersigned on behalf of the Government of Quebec.

(Signed,)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Secretary of the Province of Quebec.

Ottawa, 11th June, 1869.

From the Honorable John A. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary, New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, N.B., June 2, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 20th May, last, inquiring, on behalf of the committee on Immigration and Colonization, of the House of Commons, if the Government of New Brunswick has adopted any policy for the promotion of Settlement and Colonization, within its limits, under the agreement entered into, at Ottawa, on the 30th October last, between delegates from the Government of Canada and the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

In answer to your inquiry, I desire to make the following remarks.

There is no organised department of Agriculture in the Province of New Brunswick; all action which has been taken, from time to time to encourage Immigration, has been carried out by Immigration agents stationed at the principal seaports of the Province, and most especially at St. John, under instructions from the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

New Brunswick has not, as yet, established any agency in Europe, but the attention of the Government has been, more especially, directed to the object of retaining the young men of the Province at home, in preference to endeavouring to induce a large influx of Immigrants, for whose reception, the present year, adequate arrangements have not been made, owing principally to the late period at which the sitting of our Legislature was brought to a close; this object has not, however, been lost sight of, and steps are being taken that will enable us to provide settlement land, and labor, to such Immigrants as may seek our shores in future years, and we will, in consequence feel ourselves justified in inviting them over.

Tracts of excellent farming land have been surveyed in various sections of the Province and roads have been commenced to connect them with our older settlements; those surveys and road lines are being extended the present year, and the lands are available for intending settlers at nominal prices, viz:—

One shilling per acre in money, or thirty cents per acre in labor on the neighbouring roads, three years being allowed as the period in which to perform such labor. This privilege is open to the present inhabitants of the Province, not owning any land, as well as to Immigrants, and has already had the effect of inducing numbers of young men to remain with us, who would under the regulations of past years, have emigrated to the Far West.

Public notice has been given throughout the Province, that parties requiring skilled or unskilled labor and parties having land for sale or to lease, are invited to make it known to the nearest Immigration agent, giving all necessary particulars as to prices that will be given for labor, the nature of the labor wanted, the prices, quality and locality of lands, &c., &c.

The Immigration agents are instructed to record all the information furnished them, impart it to all Immigrants and others who may be desirous of obtaining it, seek out all new

arrivals and forward free of expense, when necessary, intending settlers and laborers to the localities where their services are required.

We do not encourage destitute new comers to locate themselves on wilderness lands, but rather to seek labor for a year or two, until they become accustomed to the country and acquire some means to help them over the first year, but Immigrants of very moderate means and possessing stout hearts and willing hands, succeed well on new land, when they locate themselves in small communities of ten or more families.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BECKWITH.

George Jackson, Esq.,
Chairman of Immigration and Colonization
Committee, &c., Ottawa.

DOMINION AGENCIES, &c.

In order to present a complete, and intelligible, view of the character of the Agencies employed separately as well as conjointly, by the Provinces and the Dominion, on the subject of Immigration a series of questions were submitted to Dr. Taché, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture which, with his answers, are as follows:—

Mr. Taché's Answers to Questions on Immigration.

1st Question. Does the Dominion Government conduct its Immigration policy through the Department of Agriculture, of which you are the Deputy head?—*Answer.* The Dominion Government Immigration policy is conducted through the Department of Agriculture, of which I am the Deputy head.

2nd Question. What has been done by the Department since, and in consequence of the agreement entered into between the Delegates from New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, at Ottawa, on the 30th October last?—*Answer.* Since, and in consequence of the agreement entered into between Delegates from the Dominion and Local Governments, the following actions have been taken by the Department of Agriculture.

The agency in England has been transferred from Wolverhampton to London.

A local agent has been appointed at Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick.

A travelling agent has been appointed for the Continent of Europe.

Instructions have been issued to all the Immigration agents to make themselves acquainted with the duties devolving upon them by distributing in the manner prescribed all documents, maps and other information furnished by the different Local Governments, and of disposing in the manner desired of any sum which might be intrusted to them by the said Local Governments for the purposes of fostering and aiding immigration to their respective Provinces.

3rd Question.—To what extent, and in what manner, are immigrants aided or assisted by the said Department, on their arrival at any of the ports of the Dominion?—*Answer.* During the last and the present seasons inland passage has been paid in favor of destitute English immigrants forwarded to Canada by charitable associations. In addition to what has been done in this way by the Department, further help and transport has been defrayed by the Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec; the system having been carried on in the following manner: On the arrival of that class of immigrants at Quebec, they are forwarded to one of the five inland agencies pointed out by them as being the one of their choice, where they receive from the Canada agent, at the expense of the Local Government, such succour as they may be in need of, and free transport to the place of their final destination, where they are to obtain employment at once.

The accounts of the cost of inland transport, since the opening of the navigation, are not yet rendered, but they already amount to several thousand dollars.

Besides that, all immigrants arriving in the country by the St. Lawrence, Halifax, St. John, Miramichi, or direct to any other of the agencies, are met by the agents, who are to afford to them counsel, information and protection, and in cases of actual distress or of sickness such help as circumstances may require. At Grosse Isle, Quebec, Halifax and St. John,

the Immigration is furthermore subject to medical visitation and ministration, and to Quarantine regulations when diseases are found among the passengers of any Immigrant ship.

4th Question.—Can you give a comparative statement, extending over the last three years, of the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, their destination, the aggregate expenditure on account of the service, specifying the gross expenditure at each of the agencies, together with the proceeds of the Immigration tax?—Answer. The number of Immigrants for the last three years are recorded as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Via the River St. Lawrence.....	28,648	30,757	34,300
Via the Suspension Bridge and other inland ports of Ontario and Quebec.....	23,147	26,631	36,511
Via Halifax.....		81	366
Via St. John, N. B.....		409	271
Totals.....	51,795	57,878	71,448

The destination of all these Immigrants may be first given in two large categories, that is: 1st. Of those who have gone to the neighbouring republic, amounting, as far as can be ascertained, as follows:

In 1866, to United States.....	41,704
In 1867, do do	47,212
In 1868, do do	58,683

2nd category. Those who have settled within the territory of Canada.

In 1866, in Canada.....	10,091
In 1867, do	10,666
In 1868, do	12,765

The aggregate expenditure on account of Immigration, comprises the expenses of the different agencies and the expenses of the three Quarantines maintained at Grosse Isle, Halifax and St. John, including the Medical Inspection carried on at the Port of Quebec; to which may be added the undivided share of the cost of maintenance of the Quebec Marine and Immigrant's Hospital. The last mentioned institution, in times of an unhealthy Immigration, may be and has been occasionally the recipient of a large number of immigrants; in ordinary seasons the number of immigrants received as patients may be computed at an average of one hundred; the remainder of the patients are sailors, residents and people temporarily present in Quebec on account of the lumber trade.

The gross amount of the expenditure on account of Agencies and Quarantines has been, for the fiscal year of 1866-67, \$52,798.74, for the fiscal year 1867-68, \$60,181.58, and the same expenditure for the now current and very soon expiring fiscal year 1868-69, may be set down at a round sum of \$37,000. In the expenditure of the year 1866-67, the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not included.

The gross expenditure at each of the different Agencies for the first fiscal year of the existence of the Confederation, that is for 1867-68, was as follows, including help to and transport of Immigrants.

Quebec Head Office, including Inland transport.....	\$18,803.24
Agency in England.....	2,217.19
Montreal Agency.....	2,857.10
Ottawa Agency.....	1,684.52
Toronto Agency.....	3,907.61
Kingston Agency.....	1,148.08
Hamilton Agency.....	1,350.31
Sherbrooke, temporary Agency.....	997.79
St. John, N. B. Agency	861.52
Halifax Agency.....	1,900.22
Total.....	\$35,727.58

The expenses of Port Inspection and of Quarantine have been as follows for the [same] fiscal year, 1867-68 :

Medical Inspection of Port of Quebec.....	\$ 3,199.69
Quarantine at Grosse Isle.....	17,644.06
do at Halifax	2,085.40
do at St. John, N. B.....	1,524.85
Total.....	\$24,454.00

These expenses have been reduced for the current year 1868-69, in the proportion of the above detailed total gross expenditure of \$60,181.58, to what may be put down at a round sum of \$37,000 ; which expenditure will be, according to all probabilities, almost equally divided between the two heads of expenditure, namely : 1st. Agencies including help to and transport of Immigrants ; 2nd. Quarantines and Medical Inspection.

The proceeds of the Immigrant Tax are set down as follows, for the three last expired fiscal years, namely :

1865-66 to	\$32,408.00
1866-67 "	22,621.00
1867-68 "	31,064.04

It is to be remarked that the apparent discrepancies between the relative figures indicating the number of immigrants and the head money derived from Immigration, are owing to two reasons. 1st. From the fact that young infants counted in the number of immigrants are exempt from the capitation tax ; 2nd. That the season of navigation being divided into two periods by the computation of the fiscal year, the figures relating to the calendar year cannot agree with the figures relating to the fiscal year, a circumstance never to be lost sight of when dealing with such statistical information.

J. C. TACHE.

Ottawa, 8th June, 1869.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

The prospect of the immediate acquisition by Canada of control over the extensive domain known as the North West Territory, gives to the subject of Immigration and Colonization an importance without precedent in the history of British America.

Your Committee are under obligations to Mr. Dawson for the information so opportunely given by him touching that territory and the mode of access to it—in reply to questions submitted to him, as follows:—

SIMON JAMES DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER, EXAMINED.

1st Question. Referring to the evidence given by you before a Committee of the Legislature in 1859, have you, since that time, had any opportunities of increasing your information in reference to the best mode of access through British territory to the Red River Settlement?—*Answer.* Explorations were carried on for a considerable period subsequent to that time under my direction ; and through the summer of 1868, further examinations were made of the eastern sections of the route as detailed in my report.

2nd Question. When the preliminary scheme of opening the communication detailed in your report, is carried out, what will be the facilities for reaching the Red River Settlement?—*Answer.* Under ordinary circumstances, when the communication is opened and when steamers are placed on the navigable sections and stages on the land roads, the Red River Settlement may be reached in two days and a half or three days from Lake Superior.

3rd Question. How would it then compare with the route through Minnesota?—*Answer.* It would be greatly better and cheaper. The railroads of Minnesota have only yet reached St. Cloud, which is five hundred miles by the road from the Red River Settlement, but even if the Railroads were carried to Pembina on the boundary line, the route by Lake Superior would still be the best as regards immigrants.

4th Question. In what respect?—*Answer.* It would be greatly cheaper as there would be so much of the distance by water, and it would be over five hundred miles shorter as shown on this map, on which the relative distance is set down.

5th Question. What is the population of the Red River Settlement?—*Answer.* From what I can learn, about fifteen thousand, but this does not represent a large floating population who make Red River their head-quarters.

6th Question. What are the educational facilities, and are the religious wants of the community well provided for?—*Answer.* I am aware of no settlement with so small a population so well provided for in these respects. There are schools and colleges where the youth of the country may acquire an education not inferior to what may be obtained in any country. There are Seminaries for females where young ladies may learn all the usual accomplishments that can be acquired in any civilised settlement; and as to religious wants, there are clergymen of various denominations in full proportion to the population.

7th Question. What convenience would there be for the reception of immigrants on their arrival at Fort Parry and how could they get located or employed—or what means of sustenance could they procure in the interim?—*Answer.* In the first place the settlement has always had (with the exception of a year of calamity like the last, when a plague of grasshoppers destroyed the crops) a superabundance of food for sale at low rates, and only did not raise more because of the want of a market. In the event of improvement going on there would always be considerable employment for those newly arrived, who would, or should generally drop out of the labor market before another year, to cultivate their own farms, the facility for doing so, being so very great in a prairie country at once fitted for the plough, as compared with a wooded country, where a lifetime has to be spent in getting rid of the timber and the stumps. For the permanent location of settlers, steps should be immediately undertaken by the Government for the survey of townships, first in every available position where the nucleus of settlement already exists, and extending from these centres as rapidly as possible. Of course a proper survey of the lands already occupied should be the first thing undertaken so as to determine the extent and set proper boundaries to existing properties, to be conformed by sufficient titles, under patents from the Crown. Based upon these, the surveys could proceed and in the meantime such settlers as may reach the country in one way or another, can squat to suit themselves and their possession will of course be respected and the pre-emptive right to purchase given to them, as has always been the case in Canada, when the country comes to be surveyed. When the route by Lake Superior is opened, and facile communication with the country is established, all the machinery your emigration committee, and all other influences combined can induce the Government of the Dominion, or private or provincial associations to put in motion, cannot crowd into it a greater tide of population than it will be ready to absorb, even if the bulk of the vast mass of European emigration annually seeking the shores of America should be directed to it. For the first few years the influx of settlers need only be limited by the capacity of the number that may have preceded them to produce food enough for those to arrive in the following year. After that the produce of the country will sustain any number of immigrants that can come.

8th Question. What class of immigrants would it be most desirable to bring into the Red River country?—*Answer.* The great mass should of course consist of farm labourers, but with as large a proportion as possible of the better class of farmers capable of conducting agricultural operations in conformity with all the modern improvements; the country being so readily fitted for scientific farming, the more of that class that can be introduced at an early period the better, as the system of cultivation thus inaugurated will give a tone to the operations of the more ignorant and lead to the speedy development of a higher character of agriculture. The ordinary proportion of mechanics and trades people should follow as a necessary consequence of exclusive settlement.

9th Question. In an extensive alluvial plain like these prairie countries, will not large quantities of lumber be required for buildings and fences, and how can it be procured?—*Answer.* From the height of land west of Lake Superior, the watershed drained by the river Winnipeg and its tributaries—and through which the route to Red River has to be opened—presents a vast area of country, in many respects similar to the valley of the Ottawa and abounding in Pine timber and waterfalls suitable for saw mills; and this will no doubt at an early day become the seat of an extensive lumber trade destined for the supply of the prairie country to the west of it. For the immediate wants of the settlers there is an abundant supply of timber in most parts of the country along the banks of the rivers and streams, and which, though of an inferior character for the purpose, will suit very well for all the wants of the early settlers, both as regards building and fencing, and as the country progresses they will obtain a supply from the pine region, as Chicago and the prairies west of it now do

from Northern Michigan. The more westerly regions will in like manner obtain a supply from the country along the base and in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, which abound in timber of good quality.

10th Question. What facilities are there for grist mills, &c., in the prairie country?—*Answer.* This is a difficulty shared in common with all other prairie countries or great alluvial plains, the waterfalls suitable for the purpose being of rare occurrence, and over considerable tracts entirely wanting. Instead of the numerous small mills therefore which supply the wants of a more broken country in this respect, larger milling establishments will spring up, either where there are great water powers or by steam, while windmills though less reliable will in the meantime sufficiently supply the local wants of the country in parts destitute of water power.

11th Question. Will the settlers find much difficulty in supplying themselves with fuel?—*Answer.* Settlement will chiefly proceed in the first place near the banks of rivers, where there are generally, at intervals, considerable belts of wood, as there are also, in various parts of the country, and of course settlers will choose their locations with a view to these facilities. Then there is abundance of coal in the country, in some places so near the surface as to be obtained at little cost, and being on the banks of navigable rivers it will be cheaply transported to all parts where navigation reaches. The great coal fields as yet known are found in the western part of the "fertile belt" towards the Rocky Mountains, along the eastern base of which, indeed, they extend across the Arthabaska and Peace rivers and even further north, but coal has also been found on the tributaries of Red River, though as yet to a small extent, but its mere existence being as yet proved it is of course impossible to say to what extent future development may shew its abundance or the reverse. It is, however, on coal that the country will mainly depend permanently for its ultimate supply of fuel, and there is no need to apprehend shortcoming in that particular, as the great coal field existing towards the Rocky Mountains is said to be the largest in the world.

12th Question. What would be the prospect for large grazing farms in the prairie region; and what would be the effect of the winter upon stock?—*Answer.* The vast herds of Buffalo that swarm on the plains would seem to indicate the capabilities of the country for stock raising in a high degree. There is manifestly a great advantage over any part of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the fact that in some parts of the country domestic cattle can be left out to forage for themselves, like the Buffalo, all winter. To a certain extent the Buffalo migrate in winter; but it is further north, not further south, they go, where there is more of woodland interspersed with the prairies, which affords shelter, and where probably the greater proximity to the Pacific, and greater depression of the intervening mountain chain, still further ameliorate the winter and cause more frequent thaws. Horses are frequently left out all winter at Red River, and find for themselves food enough to keep them in good condition, and cattle only require to be occasionally fed with hay; but further to the west (though further to the north also), all kinds of cattle may be left out, not only without detriment, but they are actually found in excellent condition in the spring.

13th Question. What are the mineral resources of the country other than coal, already referred to?—*Answer.* Its mineral resources are as yet but very imperfectly known. In the part I have myself explored, near Rainy Lake and other places, there are good indications of gold and silver, and the former is now being worked in that vicinity in the United States. The vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, the Winnipeg River, and generally the east side of Lake Winnipeg, abound in indications of mineral wealth, including iron, lead, plumbago, &c. The great chain of the Rocky Mountains, forming a prolongation of the Cordilleras of the south, and which seems to be the greatest auriferous and argentiferous belt in the world, continues its richness throughout the Central States and territories of the Union, and Montana (bounding us to the south along the 49th parallel, a yet undeveloped territory except as regards the gold and silver a few miners and "prospectors" have been working of late years), seems even to surpass in richness any of the previously discovered mining regions; and although its mines were only discovered a very few years ago, it is already yielding about \$12,000,000, (twelve million dollars) annually. The miners and explorers of that region have penetrated to the north of the boundary, and they declare that our territory on both the eastern and western slopes of the mountains is equally rich. If this be so, and there seems no reason to doubt it, the mining interest will soon become a very large one after access to the country has been opened up; and the fact that the very portal to the country, at

Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, has silver mines of most extraordinary surface promise, which are now being developed will, if successful, which there seems every reason to hope, give a great impetus to enterprises of that kind. In the North West there are also large quantities of petroleum and salt, which exists also near Lake Winnipegosis, is there found almost in a state of purity.

14th Question. Having spent some time in the country at all different seasons of the year, you can perhaps give the Committee your views on the climate, comparing your personal observations with general report?—*Answer.* During the time I spent at Fort Garry the months of October and November presented the finest fall weather, Indian summer like, I had ever seen. There were some severe frosts during the winter, as may be seen by the register kept by me and given in my report of 1859, but the average was not colder than here, and the snow never exceeded 18 inches, and averaged less than a foot in depth. On the 9th of April ploughing commenced. Vegetation progressed very rapidly soon after, and by the middle of May we were fairly into summer. My impression at the time was that we had upon the whole about the same climate as Kingston, Ontario, perhaps a little colder in winter, but with finer weather in the spring and fall—which is, of course, highly favorable to agricultural pursuits. Further to the West the climate becomes still milder. The climatology of the country and the influences bearing thereon, and a comparison between different parts of it and their counterparts in Europe, seems to me to be very fairly put in the following extract from the examination of Mr. Wm. McD. Dawson before a Committee of Parliament in Toronto in 1867. After shewing the effect of an approach to the Pacific across this continent from the East as being of the same general character as an approach to the Atlantic from the East across Asia and Europe, in its ameliorating influence upon climate, which is not therefore solely governed by latitude, he proceeds to say—other conditions being equal—that as “The 49th parallel of North Latitude (which is the southern boundary of our “Western territories), passes nearly a degree south of the southernmost point of England, “through the Environs of Paris, through the Southern Provinces of Germany, and less than “a degree north of Vienna, there is therefore no reason, as regards climate, why the lower “course of the Fraser river, or the upper course of the Columbia, in British territory and in “the same latitudes, should not rival the banks of the Rhine, the Meuse or the Moselle. “There is no such reason why the valleys of the Nujiga, the Elk, the Saskatchewan, the Red “River and the Assiniboine, should not yield their golden harvests as rich as those of the “Weser, the Elbe, the Oder or the Vistula.

“The geographical difficulties between these localities, in relation to those influences by “which climate is affected, are indeed such that it would require some very strong facts, sustained by a concurrence of all the most credible testimony to prove that the above comparison is too favorable to the places I have named on this continent. The facts established, “however, by all disinterested authorities, prove the reverse.”

15th Question. Do you think that the Indian population will become troublesome?—*Answer.* Not if they are properly handled, and liquor excluded from the regions where they predominate. The Indian wars in the United States have, I believe, been chiefly due to the Indian (white) agents of the Government. The Indians with us have heretofore been accustomed to live on terms of amity with the Whites, and it will be our own fault if that friendly relation is disturbed. Even in an economic point of view, the conduct of the United States towards the Indians has been a mistake, for, it would cost less to maintain them absolutely than it costs to kill them off. There is no powerful tribe of Indians in any of the parts of the territory where settlement is likely to progress rapidly for some time to come, and the Indians of the Lake of the Woods only require to be well managed to be firm allies.

16th Question. Will the means of communication suggested be sufficient to bring out surplus agricultural and mineral products (other than gold) with which to purchase supplies needed by settlers, at prices which will leave a reasonable profit on production?—*Answer.* The rates at which heavy goods can be transported, will be apparent on reference to my report lately printed. The first opening of the route would not admit of large quantities of heavy, bulky freight, such as agricultural or mineral products generally being transported profitably, but it will be observed that the improvement of the route is intended to be progressive, till in its finished state, with 40 miles of rail at the eastern end, 90 miles at the Western and continuous navigation between these points, agricultural and mineral products could be transported to their point of contact, with the navigation of the Great Lakes, cheaper than from any point on the same meridian to the south of the boundary. On the first open-

ing of the route, it is presumed, that the influx of new settlers will afford a market for the surplus produce of the settlement, and by the time this ceases to be the case, the line of communication should be so far complete as to admit of heavy and bulky freight passing over it. From its first initiation, however, there will be an outward trade of great value, in furs and peltries, passing over it, while the mineral region of the precious metals to the West will probably afford an extensive market. Horned cattle and horses could also be raised in vast numbers, and transported at a profit; and large quantities of wood could be profitably produced and transported over the route even in its preliminary stage of development.

REMARKS.

In the absence of precise information, with reference to the topography of the country intervening between Fort William at the head of Lake Superior, and the Lake of the Woods, Your Committee would doubt the propriety of appropriating either funds or land in aid of a railroad which should commence or terminate at Lake Superior. In the meantime, and with as little delay as possible, these points, viz;—Fort William and the Lake of the Woods, should be connected by good roads, over the portages, and the improvement of the connecting water links, as suggested by Mr. Dawson, in the reports which, have been laid before Parliament. This will be alike useful as facilitating access to Fort Garey and opening up, for settlement, the fertile lands around Rainy Lake.

As it is one of the chief advantages of a railroad that it can be kept in operation independently of navigation, and to prove that it is desirable that any railroad to the North West should form a link in the existing railway system of the Dominion, Mr. Russell, in his interesting book recently published, says that, "the probability of a direct railway route being found, by the valley of the Ottawa to Red River, has been to a great degree confirmed by the recent survey of the Montreal River, a tributary which joins the Ottawa in Lake Temiscaming." On this subject, Provincial Surveyor Herrick in his report of an exploratory survey, in the country north of Lake Superior says, "from inquiries made amongst the Indians, as well as from the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have travelled much through the country, I am informed that after from thirty to forty miles of hilly country, around Lake Superior, is passed, a level country is reached which extends from the height of land between Lake Superior, and the Red River Settlement east, for several hundred miles and along the north of the sources of the tributaries of the Ottawa. If, then, at any future period, it may be proposed to connect Canada with the Red River settlement, by railroad, it does not appear that much difficulty will be experienced in this part of the route."

In view of the great importance of this subject your Committee recommend that all doubt respecting the practicability of such a route should be set at rest by an immediate exploring survey of the country indicated.

In order to insure the orderly settlement of the agricultural lands in the North West Territory, your Committee cannot doubt that it is the intention of the Government of the Dominion, to cause an immediate survey of such lands, as will probably be in first demand, and of such other portions as the tendency to settlement indicates, so as to anticipate all possible requirements.

As settlement is of much greater national importance than the mere acquisition of territorial revenue, Your Committee recommend that the lands in the "fertile belt", as well as in other parts of the territory, which are reported as containing valuable mineral deposits, be offered on liberal terms to settlers and to such as desire to conduct exploratory researches.

Your Committee desire to confine their attention strictly to such matters as are legitimately within their province, but, as the acquisition of a territory, of such vast dimensions, in which there are the respective claims of Aborigines, Squatters, and persons holding under dubious titles to be dealt with, Your Committee may be permitted to express a hope that the Provisional Government to be formed will, without any unnecessary delay, dispose of or adjust such claims, so that an element of danger to the peace and prosperity of future settlements may be taken out of the way.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE JACKSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
CANADA, 16th June, 1869.

the
com-
er it.
and
t will
vast
y pro-

untry
Woods,
d of a
e, and
Woods,
ecting
Parlia-
p, for

eration
North
in his
y route
nfirmed
n Lake
explora-
ngst the
d much
country,
eight of
ed miles
y future
road, it

that all
mediate

th West
at of the
demand,
ipate all

of terri-
well as
posits, be
trches.
are legiti-
mensions,
ing under
e that the
or adjust
ettlements

man.